

BOOK REVIEWS

Atlas of Framboesia. By K. R. Hill, R. Kodijat, and M. Sardadi. 1951. World Health Organization, Geneva ; H.M.S.O., London. Pp. 18 + 42-pp. illus. suppl. 5s.

The *Atlas of Framboesia* is one of the Monograph Series of the World Health Organization booklets of modest price devoted to subjects of international interest. It is written by Prof. K. R. Hill of the West Indies, who, as a WHO temporary consultant, was concerned with the initiation of the WHO treponematoses control project in Indonesia, together with two local doctors.

The book is confined solely to the *skin* manifestations of yaws, bone and other lesions being excluded. It is written in the style of a WHO Memorandum with numbered paragraphs. Such a style would be irritating in a textbook but is suitable for the present work in which textual matter is condensed into a mere 18 pages. It attempts, the reviewer considers successfully, to clarify the diverse international terminology of the various "framboesides" by listing the names in the text and also, in most cases, by providing a picture. It should, therefore, greatly aid the coordination of data obtained by the numerous yaws projects in progress throughout the world, by ensuring that each observer fully understands what the others are talking about. For this purpose, the numerical annotation of the text will be useful,

since lesions recognized by photograph can be classified under a definite number. The illustrations are excellent.

R. R. W.

Practical Aspects of Occupational Skin Diseases (Praktischer Leitfaden der Beruflichen Hautkrankheiten). By C. Carrié. 1951. Pp. 183 + viii, 2 figs. Georg Thieme Verlag, Stuttgart. (D.M. 22).

In Part I, groups of skin diseases are discussed in connexion with their liability to occur in various occupations or professions. Detailed reasons are given for admitting or rejecting claims for compensation. The section on eczema is particularly clear and well defined. Part II consists of a detailed description of all those materials which may cause skin diseases, and the methods and tests used to investigate and detect them. Part III describes the legal aspect of occupational skin diseases (according to German law) and discusses with numerous examples the responsibility of the doctor as an expert witness. Prophylaxis and treatment are dealt with in the final section.

This book is well arranged, and is precise and accurate in detail. It should be useful to all doctors concerned with occupational and industrial diseases, although the British reader will find the long sentences, typical German verbosity, and small print, trying and tiring.

R. A.